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Flying Operations

AIR FORCE AERIAL EVENTS

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This instruction implements AFD 11-2, *Aircraft Rules and Procedures*. It provides guidance and procedures for Air Force aerial events. It implements Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5410.18, *Public Affairs Community Relations Policy*, Nov 20, 2001. For the purpose of this instruction the Air National Guard is functionally considered to be a major command (MAJCOM.) Any organization may supplement this instruction. MAJCOMs, field operating agencies (FOAs), and direct reporting units (DRUs) must send one copy of their supplement to the Air Force Operations Group (HQ USAF/XOOO), 1480 AF Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1480. See [Attachment 1](#) for a glossary of references and supporting information.

Chapter 1— GENERAL GUIDANCE	3
1.1. General Guidance.	3
1.2. Air Force Participation—Operational Criteria.	3
1.3. Compliance with Flight Procedures.	5
Chapter 2— AVIATION APPROVAL PROCESS	6
2.1. General Approval Process.	6
2.2. CONUS, Canada, and Mexico Event Approval (Eligibility Determination)	6
2.3. Evaluation Process—Secretary of the Air Force/Public Affairs (SAF/PA).	7
2.4. Participation Approval.	7
2.5. Exception to Policy Requests	8
2.6. Overseas Airshows.	8
2.7. Overseas International Airshows and Trade Exhibitions.	8

Chapter 3— SPECIAL CASES	10
3.1. Funeral or Memorial Event Approval.	10
3.2. Funeral or Memorial Flyovers Participation Approval.	11
3.3. Missing Man Formation.	11
3.4. On-base Retirement Ceremonies and On-base Change of Command Ceremonies Event Approval.	11
3.5. Other Approved On-base Military Events.	11
3.6. Aerial Reviews.	12
3.7. Aerial Demonstrations.	12
3.8. Off-Base Patriotic Observances.	12
3.9. Service Academy On-base Events.	12
3.10. MAJCOM-to-MAJCOM flyovers.	13
3.11. Static Displays.	13
3.12. Record Flights and Flights of a Spectacular Nature.	14
Chapter 4— RESPONSIBILITIES	15
4.1. Secretary of the Air Force, Public Affairs (SAF/PA).	15
4.2. HQ USAF Director of Operations and Training (HQ USAF/XOO) Responsibilities:	15
4.3. MAJCOM Duties.	16
4.4. Mission Commander.	17
4.5. Aerial Control Team (ACT) Responsibilities.	17
Chapter 5— FORCE PROTECTION	19
5.1. Force Protection	19
5.2. Adopted Forms.	19
Attachment 1— GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND Terms	20
Attachment 2— APPROVAL FOR ON-BASE AERIAL EVENTS	25
Attachment 3— APPROVAL FOR OFF-BASE AERIAL EVENTS	26
Attachment 4— MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRCRAFT PLACED ON STATIC DISPLAY	27

Chapter 1

GENERAL GUIDANCE

1.1. General Guidance. The Air Force takes part in aerial events at military and civilian events to keep the public and military informed of U.S. preparedness, to demonstrate modern weapons systems, to promote good community and international relations, to support Air Force recruiting and retention efforts, and to render military honors. For guidance on Air Force participation in public events and community relations programs, see AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policies and Procedures*. Participation in approved events must not interfere with operational commitments. As a general rule, participation is voluntary; however, in some cases, AF/XOO may task MAJCOMs to provide assets to participate in certain key military and civilian events.

1.1.1. Approval levels for aviation support are found in [Chapter 2](#) and [Chapter 3](#), and also summarized in [Attachment 2](#) and [Attachment 3](#). Any aviation support at a military and civilian event not described in this instruction must receive MAJCOM, HQ USAF/XOO, and SAF/PA approval (each level as required) before the performance.

1.1.2. Requests for aerial support require both a determination of eligibility, i.e., “event” approval, and a determination of what assets, if any, to assign to the event, i.e., “participation” approval. For some events, eligibility has been pre-determined and requires only participation approval; para [2.2.1](#). lists those events that have predetermined eligibility. This instruction outlines the required approval for various aerial support at military and civilian events.

1.1.3. For comprehensive guidance on Air Force participation in military and civilian events, in community relations programs, and in commercial activities such as air and trade shows, see DoD Directive 5410.18, *Community Relations*, DoD Instruction 5410.19, *Public Affairs Community Relations Policy Implementation*, AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policies and Procedures*, DOO Directive 7230.8, *Policy for DoD Direct Participation*, and the other publications listed in [Attachment 1](#).

1.2. Air Force Participation—Operational Criteria. Safety must be the prime consideration at all times. Do not execute aerial performances that endanger the safety of spectators or threaten damage to property. Consider the following safety standards, along with those in [Attachment 4](#) for static displays, in planning and staging each aerial performance. Note: The criteria presented in this paragraph apply to the operation of Air Force aircraft participating in military or civilian events. The Thunderbirds Demonstration Team, MAJCOM Single Ship Demonstration Teams, aviation record setting flights, and MAJCOM Vintage Aircraft Programs (such as the ACC Heritage Flight Program) will use criteria provided in their own approved AF or MAJCOM instructions.

1.2.1. Authorized Number of Participating Aircraft. A flyover consists of one aircraft or a formation of up to four aircraft at any single off-base event, excluding airshows. Flyovers other than described will require AF/XOO exception to policy and/or OASD/PA approval. The USAF Thunderbirds occasionally perform a six-ship flyover and are exempt from this restriction.

1.2.2. Showmanship and Professionalism. Aerial performances have many objectives, among which are to entertain the spectators and to inform the general public on Air Force capabilities. In developing and performing aerial events, supervisors and participants should remember the objective is to demonstrate Air Force professionalism and competence to the general public. Strict compliance with show lines, procedures, and minimum altitude restrictions reflects both professionalism and good show-

manship by providing spectators, including those in the rear of the spectator area, an unobstructed view of the aerial event (excluding static displays).

1.2.3. Weather Minimums. The minimum ceiling and visibility for Air Force participation in military or civilian events are 2,500 feet and 5 miles for fixed wing aircraft, except when participation consists of a flyover. The minimum ceiling and visibility for helicopters is 1,000 feet and 3 miles. Flyover weather minimums are “flyover minimum altitude” plus 500 feet and 3 miles visibility. The mission commander may set higher minimums based on the nature of the event, local terrain, or other factors.

1.2.4. Altitude Minimums. The minimum altitudes published in AFI 11-202, Vol 3 *General Flight Rules* and in FAA regulations apply. The FAA may grant a certification of waiver for an event authorizing an altitude lower than normally authorized. In no case will Air Force pilots operate at an altitude lower than USAF minimum altitudes. The following minimum altitudes apply for flyovers:

1.2.4.1. Over a Congested Area. A flyover conducted over a congested area, city, town, settlement, or open-air assembly of persons, whether by a single aircraft or by a formation, must be flown at a minimum of 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within 2,000 feet of the aircraft. If the venue for an event is on a riverbank, treat this location for a flyover as a congested area since spectators can congregate on both sides of the river.

1.2.4.2. Over a Non-congested Area. A flyover conducted over a non-congested area, whether by a single aircraft or by a formation, must be flown at a minimum of 500 feet above ground level (AGL). If the venue for an event is on the shore of the ocean, large bay or large lake, treat this location for a flyover as a non-congested area.

1.2.4.3. USAF Minimum Altitudes. In certain cases, such as demonstration team performances, approved maneuver packages, and entry and exit into flyover area, the FAA may specifically waive the altitude requirements above. Even if the FAA authorizes a lower altitude, USAF controlled aircraft must not be flown lower than the following minimum altitudes:

1.2.4.3.1. 500 feet AGL for a formation.

1.2.4.3.2. 250 feet AGL for a single aircraft.

1.2.4.3.3. MAJCOMs are authorized to establish altitudes lower than the minimums specified in paragraphs 1.2.4.4.1 and 1.2.4.4.2 for operating command aircraft in the execution of approved aircraft demonstration profiles, when the lower altitudes are necessary to properly demonstrate capabilities. Each MAJCOM sets minimum altitudes for the safe operation of their assets. The approved aircraft demonstration profiles must conform to the guidance in the AFI 11-246 series of instructions.

1.2.5. Airspeed Limitations. The minimum airspeed for the operation of any fixed-wing AF aircraft participating in any military or civilian event is stall speed plus 30 percent for the aircraft configuration. Airlift aircraft used in demonstrating standard, approved tactical procedures such as assault take-offs or assault landings, may be flown at lower airspeeds, but not at airspeeds lower than specified in technical order publications. Maximum airspeed is limited to .90 MACH for all aerial demonstrations except for approved record flights.

1.2.6. Communications. If practical, use discrete frequencies to control aerial performances.

1.2.7. Spectator Area. A designated spectator area is set up by the event POC for each aerial event (except a static display, flyover, or aerial review.) Official observers and spectators must stay within

their designated area. Aircraft participating in military or civilian events must not over fly the designated spectator area unless specifically granted a waiver by FAA and the parent MAJCOM. Safety must be the primary factor in selecting spectator areas. Establish a 1,500 foot minimum show line distance from the spectator area for all participating aircraft, on or off-base. Under the following circumstances, the 1,500 foot minimum distance can be reduced to the following:

1.2.7.1. To 1,200 feet, minimum, between the spectator area and the show line if the FAA grants such a waiver and if the parent MAJCOM approves.

1.2.7.2. To 1,000 foot, minimum, between the spectator area and the intended airdrop impact point, or to the drop zone boundary, whichever is greater, for the following: 1) On-base equipment airdrop demonstration; 2) On-base Container Delivery System demonstration; and, 3) On-base airdrop demonstration of personnel using round canopies.

1.2.7.3. To 500 feet, minimum, between the spectator area and the show line for a helicopter operational demonstration either on-base or off-base, and for fixed-wing assault landing or assault takeoff demonstrations.

1.2.7.4. To 50 feet, minimum, between the spectator area and the landing target for the airdrop of precision parachute demonstration teams (for example, the Wings of Blue or the Golden Knights) when steerable, square main and reserve canopies are used. The airdrop may include a High Altitude Low Opening (HALO) demonstration.

1.2.7.5. To 15 feet, minimum, between the spectator area and the landing target for the airdrop of DOD sanctioned teams (Army Golden Knights or Navy Leap Frogs) or precision parachute demonstration team members who hold United States Parachute Association PRO-ratings (for example, USAF STARS) when steerable, square main and reserve canopies are used.

1.3. Compliance with Flight Procedures. For aircraft operations outside the United States, comply with host nation air rules and procedures and with the USAF Foreign Clearance Guide. Coordinate with host nation Air Traffic Control representative before an overflight of a foreign country or before terminating a mission in a foreign country. For air operations in the United States, comply with all FAA rules and instructions.

Chapter 2

AVIATION APPROVAL PROCESS

2.1. General Approval Process. Air Force participation at events requires approval along two distinct tracks: Event approval (eligibility determination) and participation approval. Event approval is concerned with the appropriateness of an event for Air Force participation; it is a process falling predominately in the domain of the “Public Affairs” community. Participation approval is concerned with operational issues impacting the feasibility and cost of participation; it is a process normally played out in the operations community. The following paragraphs present these processes, starting with CONUS, Canada, and Mexico event approval.

2.2. CONUS, Canada, and Mexico Event Approval (Eligibility Determination) . Every event to which the Air Force is invited, whether military or civilian, must be evaluated on the basis of its appropriateness and suitability—its eligibility—for Air Force participation. Air Force will consider participation only after an event is deemed eligible (event approval). Two basic mechanisms exist within DoD to ascertain the eligibility of an event for Air Force participation. The first of these is DoD and Service “policy.” In essence, it is a matter of policy that certain military and civilian events are eligible for Air Force participation, these events having already met predetermined criteria. The second mechanism is a formal evaluation process to determine eligibility. The DoD public affairs community evaluates public affairs events in the US, Canada and Mexico. Once an event is deemed eligible through the evaluation process, it carries the status of “approved event.” Event approval does not imply that participation has been approved—participation approval is a separate process.

2.2.1. Approved Events—Policy. The following military events are deemed eligible for Air Force participation IAW current DoD and AF policy and are “approved events”:

2.2.1.1. Military Open House Events.

2.2.1.2. Service Academy On-base Events (See Paragraph 3.9).

2.2.1.3. On-base Retirement Ceremonies and On-base Change of Command Ceremonies (See Paragraph 3.4).

2.2.1.4. Funeral or Memorial Events (See Paragraph 3.1).

2.2.1.5. On-base Patriotic Observances (See Paragraph 3.8. for off-base procedures).

2.2.1.6. Other On-base Military Events (See Paragraph 3.5).

2.2.1.6.1. Other on-base military events can include: Change of unit aircraft ceremonies, unit flag retirement ceremonies, military graduation ceremonies, retreat ceremonies, memorials, and military parades.

2.2.2. Disapproved Events—Policy. The following military events or ceremonies are not eligible for Air Force participation IAW current DoD and AF policy: Off-base retirement ceremonies; off-base change of command ceremonies; off-base unit flag retirement ceremonies; off-base unit change of aircraft ceremonies; and, on-base retirement ceremonies or on-base change of command ceremonies except for those authorized in paragraph 3.4.

2.3. Evaluation Process—Secretary of the Air Force/Public Affairs (SAF/PA). Event sponsors for civilian events in the US, Canada and Mexico seeking Air Force aviation support or an Air Force Parachute Team (AFPT) demonstration, must request event approval from SAF/PA using DD Form 2535, *Request for Military Aerial Support*. SAF/PA evaluates the information in the DD Form 2535 to determine and grant event eligibility using the guidance found in DoD Directive 5410.18, DoD Instruction 5410.19, AFI 35-101 and other applicable publications and instructions. For a comprehensive discussion on the DD Form 2535, and to obtain a copy, see the SAF/PA web site (<http://www.airshows.pa.hq.af.mil/>) and click on “Request Procedures.” For Patriotic Holidays a DD Form 2535 is required (for SAF/PA info) but SAF/PA approval is not required, see paragraph 3.8.

2.3.1. SAF/PA will normally consider for approval, IAW DoD and AF policy, only those off-base public affairs events that fall into one of the following categories: Dedications of airports, aviation shows, aviation expositions and air fairs, civic events that contribute to public knowledge of Armed Forces aviation equipment and capabilities, and events primarily designed to encourage the advancement of aviation. For these events, event sponsors submit a completed DD Form 2535 to SAF/PA to obtain event eligibility.

2.3.2. For those events not meeting the criteria in paragraph 2.3.1. (i.e., sporting or community relations events), event sponsors must follow exception to policy procedures in requesting SAF/PA consideration for event eligibility. Exceptions to policy approvals are granted only when participation is determined to be in the best interest of the USAF. To pursue an exception to policy approval, an event sponsor must request exception to policy consideration when submitting the DD Form 2535; the form should reach SAF/PA 45 days in advance of the event’s date. SAF/PA will ensure staff coordination and concurrence for these “Exceptional” events with the AF/XOO.

2.3.3. Once SAF/PA determines an event eligible, deeming it appropriate for Air Force participation, the event is posted to the SAF/PA web site (<http://www.airshows.pa.hq.af.mil/>), as an “Eligible Event”. This is the primary means SAF/PA uses to communicate with event sponsors and military flying units and/or AF parachute demonstration teams on event approval. Event approval does not imply participation approval, or that Air Force will provide personnel and equipment. It means only that the event is eligible for Air Force participation.

2.3.4. Personnel representing the Air Force must not comment on its ability to support an off-base event until SAF/PA, or appropriate authority, has approved the event, and the MAJCOM approving authority has approved participation in the event.

2.3.5. SAF/PA and HQ USAF Office of the Vice Chief of Staff, Foreign Liaison Division (HQ USAF/CVAI), in turn, are the approval authorities for events and the Air Force participation in events planned specifically for a foreign dignitary. Event sponsors are to submit requests at least 30 calendar days in advance.

2.4. Participation Approval. Participation approval is the process of determining the level of USAF resources to commit to an eligible event. The “operations” community owns the process for participation approval. The authorized number of participating aircraft for a single off-base event, excluding airshows, is one aircraft or a formation of up to four aircraft. Flyovers other than described will require OASD/PA approval. Unit participation is generally on a volunteer basis and supported in conjunction with other continuation training requirements. See AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*, for instructions on maintenance and disposition of records of Air Force participation in aerial events. The participation decision can be made at various levels of command—wing level, MAJCOM level, Air Force level. The fol-

lowing paragraphs as well as [Attachment 2](#) and [Attachment 3](#) provide the basic guidance for the wing and MAJCOM level.

2.4.1. **Participation Decision—MAJCOM.** The MAJCOM makes the majority of decisions pertaining to Air Force participation in military and civilian events. MAJCOM/CCs can delegate participation approval authority for designated events to a lower decision level, i.e., to the MAJCOM/DO or wing commander levels—the MAJCOM supplement to this instruction will address this. Air Force participation in military and civilian events includes a variety of flying activities, which are addressed below.

2.4.1.1. **Static Displays .** MAJCOM/CC can delegate participation approval authority to a lower level. Static displays are the preferred method of Air Force participation in military and civilian events. Before approving off-station static displays, the decision process will include force protection concerns.

2.4.1.2. **Flyovers .** MAJCOM/CC can delegate participation approval authority of this secondary method of Air Force participation to a lower level. A flyover is normally a straight and level flight by a single aircraft or by a formation of no more than four aircraft over a fixed point, and not involving aerobatics or aircraft demonstrations. Bank angles of up to 90 degrees are permissible and may be used if required to improve the visibility of the aircraft to the spectators. Participation approval must take into account safety, force protection, fuel conservation, flying hours available, training, public relations, and benefits to the Air Force before approving flyover requests. The approval procedure for flyovers is discussed in paragraphs [2.3.](#) and [2.4.](#)

2.4.2. **Participation Decision—Wing Level.** MAJCOM/CCs can delegate to their wing commanders participation approval authority for specific events—the MAJCOM supplement to this instruction addresses which events and under what circumstances.

2.5. Exception to Policy Requests for flyovers or AFPT jumps supporting On-Base Retirement Ceremonies, On-base Change of Command Ceremonies or On-Base Change of Aircraft Ceremonies require the approval of the USAF/CV. The ceremonies above that are approved are discussed in paragraphs [3.4.](#) and [3.5.](#)

2.6. Overseas Airshows. For public events outside the US, Canada and Mexico, event approval rests with the unified commander in whose geographic area the event falls. The unified commander normally delegates the responsibility for event approval to the Air Force Component public affairs officer, and for participation approval to the Air Force Component Commander. The Air Force Component Commander will also have the equivalent of MAJCOM authority to waive the guidance in this instruction. As an example, HQ EUCOM normally delegates to USAFE/PA event approval authority for European “public affairs” air shows, and to USAFE/CC participation approval authority. Early each year, USAFE/PA publishes a listing of the public affairs events in Europe that are eligible, i.e., approved, for Air Force participation—the listing is distributed by message to all MAJCOMs. All units planning to participate in public affairs events falling in the EUCOM Theater must contact USAFE/DO/PA for authorization to participate. While USAFE/CC has participation authority, the operational control of the participating MAJCOMs over their own aircraft is not preempted or diminished.

2.7. Overseas International Airshows and Trade Exhibitions. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)) has event approval authority for International Air Shows and Trade Exhibitions, as delegated by the Secretary of Defense. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) initiates and staffs decision

packages for these events, working in concert with the applicable unified commander and US Embassy, and makes recommendations to the USD(P) on event approval. The process for event approval is complex and driven by the Public Law and numerous DoD publications: PL No. 102-484 Sec. 1082(b), DoD Directive 7230.8 *Leases and Demonstration of DoD Equipment*, DoD Directive 5410.18 *Community Relations*, DoD Instruction 5410.19 *Armed Forces Community Relations*, and others. No Air Force organization can participate in an International Air Show or Trade Exhibition unless the USD(P) has approved direct DoD participation and satisfied the other provisions of the law. DSCA posts policy, guidelines, and status information on International Air Shows and Trade Exhibitions on its web site (<http://www.dsca.osd.mil>). AF units planning to participate in International Air Shows and Trade Exhibitions must first coordinate with DSCA—this can be done through the MAJCOMs and the Secretary of the Air Force for International Affairs (SAF/IA).

Chapter 3

SPECIAL CASES

3.1. Funeral or Memorial Event Approval. Funeral and memorial services for members who meet the governing criteria are events eligible for Air Force aircraft participation. The eligibility of a member is determined by Mortuary Affairs (SV) IAW AFI 34-242. Mortuary Affairs apprises the Person Authorized Direct Disposition (PADD) of mortuary entitlements. If the deceased is eligible for a flyover, and if the PADD requests a flyover as part of the burial honors, the base Mortuary Affairs Office validates eligibility. Mortuary Affairs then contacts the parent MAJCOM Mortuary Affairs Office requesting a flyover for the funeral/memorial service. The MAJCOM Mortuary Affairs Office forwards the requests through the MAJCOM “Aerial Events” branch. The MAJCOM “Aerial Events” or (DOOA/DOOO) arranges the flyover. Air Force participation in a funeral or memorial service is limited to a single flyover requested by the PADD—it may be flown at the funeral (internment) service or at the memorial service, but not at both. The flyover can be a single ship or a single formation of up to four aircraft. A formation flyover may be flown as a “missing man” formation. MAJCOM may authorize an additional flyover at the base to which the individual was assigned with a courtesy telecon to HQ USAF/XOOOF. See paragraph 3.2, below, on participating in funeral or memorial services. The following list outlines those eligible for an Air Force funeral/memorial flyover:

3.1.1. Active duty or Air Reserve Component (ARC) rated officers and non-rated career aviators (13BX officers and 1AXXX enlisted crewmembers, i.e. flight engineers, loadmasters, boom operators etc.). The rated category includes those taking courses of instruction leading to an aeronautical rating. Treat ARC members the same as active duty (eligible when death occurs on or off duty). This includes ARC members not on unit training assembly (UTA) or military orders.

3.1.2. Non-career aviators (nurses, medical technicians, intelligence specialists, etc.) but only when death occurs in the line of duty while performing aviation duties.

NOTE: Repatriated remains of individuals meeting the requirements of para 3.1.1. and 3.1.2 are entitled to flyover honors.

3.1.3. Dignitaries of the Armed Forces and federal government.

3.1.4. Active duty or retired USAF 3-star and 4-star general officers, regardless of aeronautical rating.

3.1.5. Active duty or retired USAF members who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor or the Air Force Cross.

3.1.6. Active duty or retired USAF aviators who have achieved five or more officially recognized aerial victories (Aces).

NOTE: Although a funeral/memorial flyover may be authorized by meeting the above criteria, it may not always be appropriate. A funeral or memorial flyover is part of the honors bestowed on the deceased. If the life style of an individual following his or her military service is not within the standards normally expected of a military professional or if the circumstances surrounding the death reflect negatively on the Air Force, a funeral flyover may not be approved in all cases. AF/XOO will make the approval/disapproval decision for flyovers that fall within this category.

3.1.7. Memorial Flyovers: Procedures and approval levels are the same as for funerals when flown in lieu of a funeral ceremony. Memorial flyovers commemorate or recognize an individual, group, or

historically significant event. MAJCOMs may approve on-base flyovers in this category (may be delegated to Wing). An off-base memorial flyover on other than the five patriotic holidays requires an exception to policy approved by HQ USAF/XOO.

3.2. Funeral or Memorial Flyovers Participation Approval. MAJCOM/CC can delegate participation approval authority to a lower level. MAJCOMs are normally not tasked, as a matter of policy, to participate in funeral or memorial events, and all flyovers are conducted on a volunteer basis. Refer to AFI 35-101, Para. 8.19 (and/or AFI 34-242, para 8.14) for a complete discussion on funeral or memorial ceremonies and flyovers. See paragraph 3.1., above, on Event Approval and other considerations.

3.3. Missing Man Formation. The missing man formation is a flyover reserved for appropriate occasions. The missing man formation is intended to be flown only on those occasions where the theme is solemn and commemorative. This formation may be flown for any funeral or memorial approved under criteria outlined in para 3.1. of this instruction and on the following occasions: 1) Memorial Day, 2) Veterans Day, and 3) National POW/MIA Day, provided the ceremony is not held in conjunction with another event such as an airshow or sporting event. All other off-base uses of the missing man formation require the approval of HQ USAF/XOO.

3.4. On-base Retirement Ceremonies and On-base Change of Command Ceremonies Event Approval. These on-base military events are approved only for the following, personnel: CSAF, VCSAF, Combatant Commander, MAJCOM/CC, MAJCOM/CV, NAF/CC or Center/CC. Participation is limited to the following: 1) The CSAF or any Combatant Commander is authorized an aerial review; 2) The VCSAF or a MAJCOM/CC is authorized a flyover by a single aircraft or by a single formation (up to four-ship); and, 3) a MAJCOM/CV, a NAF/CC or a Center/CC is authorized a flyover by a single aircraft. HQ USAF approval is required for a flyover performed for one of these individuals if the participating aircraft is (are) from another service, nation, or civilian organization. On-base retirement ceremonies and on-base change of command ceremonies for any other military members are not eligible for an Air Force flyover, except when approved IAW exception to policy procedures ([Attachment 2](#)). MAJCOMs may authorize participation via static display for on-base retirement or on-base change of command ceremonies consisting of aircraft assigned to the base where the ceremonies occur. AFPT jumps in lieu of flyovers are allowed for the above-authorized personnel.

3.5. Other Approved On-base Military Events. The following on-base events are eligible for Air Force participation, i.e., are approved events: Unit change of aircraft ceremonies and unit flag retirement ceremonies. The installation commander may deem other on-base events eligible based on the contribution such events make to fostering esprit de corps, military values and patriotism, and on their ability to stand the test of public scrutiny. Examples of other eligible on-base events are: military graduation ceremonies; retreat ceremonies; memorial ceremonies; and, military parades. Events for which policy prohibits Air Force participation are listed in paragraph 2.2.2. MAJCOMs have the authority to approve flyovers or a jump platform aircraft by their assigned operational aircraft in support of on-base approved events on their respective command bases (includes multiple passes, dissimilar aircraft formations and formations of more than four aircraft). Note: USAF Stars or USAFA Wings of Blue parachute demonstration jumps are authorized by their respective MAJCOM/CC or DRU/CC.

3.6. Aerial Reviews. An aerial review is a flyover of more than four aircraft, in which the elements of the review are arranged in trail with one minute or less spacing. The elements of the aerial review may be individual aircraft, formations, or a combination of individual aircraft and formations.

3.6.1. Aerial Review *Event* Approval. SAF/PA event approval is required for the following: 1) All off-base aerial reviews and, 2) on or off-base aerial reviews comprised of USAF aircraft and any non-USAF aircraft (other service, foreign military or civilian). SAF/PA event approval is not required for on-base aerial reviews made up exclusively of USAF assets. Note: OASD/PA approval may also be required.

3.6.2. Aerial Review *Participation* Approval. MAJCOM/CCs have participation approval for aerial reviews made up exclusively of USAF assets. Multi-MAJCOM aerial reviews require the approval of each command providing aircraft for the aerial review. MAJCOM/CC may delegate authority to subordinate level.

3.6.3. USAF/CC participation approval is required for all aerial reviews, on or off base, that combine USAF aircraft with other services, other nations, or civilian aircraft.

3.7. Aerial Demonstrations. Aerial demonstrations is a generic phrase that includes (except for aerial review and flyover) virtually every type of aerial participation in military or civilian events: Aerobatics, aircraft capabilities demonstrations, assault landing/takeoffs, aircraft weapons or tactics demonstrations, in-flight refueling demonstrations, airdrop demonstrations of personnel or equipment, AFPT performances, and CSAR demonstrations. It is used interchangeably with the phrase aircraft demonstration. MAJCOM can delegate participation approval to a lower level if the assets are all from the same MAJCOM.

3.8. Off-Base Patriotic Observances. IAW DoD and AF policy, off-base patriotic observances, i.e., commemorative events held in conjunction with the Patriotic Holidays, are eligible for Air Force participation. The Patriotic Holidays are Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and National POW/MIA Recognition Day. The following guidelines apply:

3.8.1. Participation approval is at the MAJCOM level and is limited to a single pass flyover by a single aircraft or by a formation of not more than four aircraft or a parachute demonstration by an official AFPT and must be performed within seven days of the national day of observance of the holiday.

3.8.2. The flyovers or AFPT demonstrations must directly support patriotic holiday commemorations. Non-commemorative events merely falling within seven days of the national day of observance for the applicable holiday are not eligible for flyovers/AFPT demonstration jumps, unless approved by SAF/PA through normal procedures.

3.8.3. See para [3.3](#) for guidance on use of the Missing Man Formation at Patriotic Observances

3.8.4. The event sponsor must submit a completed DD Form 2535 to the appropriate level within the Public Affairs community—SAF/PA, MAJCOM/PA or the Wing/PA of the wing owning the flyover aircraft or the PA responsible for the AFPT—where it is reviewed to ensure the event is actually a commemorative event suitable for Air Force participation.

3.9. Service Academy On-base Events. Service academies meet the DoD requirements for “Open House” status. Examples of approved on-base academy events are graduation ceremonies, football games, ceremonies with a patriotic/military theme, etc.—the Commandant requests appropriate Air Force partic-

ipation, which is limited to flyovers and parachute demos (see paragraph 3.9.1., below, for a discussion on the USAFA participation approval). For more detailed information on the USAFA, refer to AFI 35-101, Ch 8, Para 8.14.1.4.

3.9.1. Flyovers at the Air Force Academy-Participation Approval. MAJCOM/CC can delegate participation approval authority to a lower level. Single-ship and formation flyovers supporting official USAFA events and activities are authorized on a continuing opportune basis and MAJCOM commanders may approve these flyovers either as proffered support or in response to requests from USAFA. All flyovers will be one pass only. Formation flyovers will consist of not more than four aircraft of the same type. MAJCOM/CC approval is required for multiple passes, formations of greater than four aircraft, or dissimilar aircraft formations. Academy officials will notify participating MAJCOMs when flyovers are scheduled by more than one MAJCOM on the same day. When more than one flyover is schedule within any 3-hour period, this notification will include all pertinent flight profile information and the Academy POCs to contact.

3.10. MAJCOM-to-MAJCOM flyovers. Requests from one MAJCOM to another for single-ship or formation flyovers, including multiple passes, dissimilar aircraft formations, and formations involving more than four aircraft, in support of military events are approved by the MAJCOM owning the requested assets. The owning MAJCOM is the participation approval authority for on-base multiple flyovers with the concurrence of the host MAJCOM. See the discussion on MAJCOM-to-MAJCOM Requests in paragraph 3.10.1., below.

3.10.1. MAJCOM-to-MAJCOM Requests. Within the USAF, requests for Air Force participation in a military event must be sent from requesting unit (base) to its parent MAJCOM and, if approved, from the parent MAJCOM to the MAJCOM owning the requested aircraft, except for requests supporting an Open House. For an Open House, the requesting unit may send a request for participation directly to the unit owning the desired aircraft or equipment; the owning unit will ensure all coordination/approval requirements imposed by the owning MAJCOM are satisfied before committing support. AF units are to follow MAJCOM-to-MAJCOM procedures when requesting aircraft from the US Army, Navy or Marine Corps. For MAJCOM-to-MAJCOM requests, include HQ USAF/XOOOF and SAF/PA as information addressees whenever the approval level involves any of the following: HQ USAF/CC, HQ USAF/XO, HQ USAF/XOO, or SAF/AQ.

3.11. Static Displays. The following guidelines apply to all aircraft on static display:

3.11.1. Aircraft on static display must be made safe according to [Attachment 4](#) and applicable technical orders (TO).

3.11.2. A minimum of one qualified aircrew member must be present to answer spectator questions and to ensure security at all times the static display is open to the public. Do not compromise crew rest and crew safety, i.e., long exposures to the sun or extreme temperatures.

3.11.3. Ordnance and Munitions. If an event does not involve the expenditure or display of munitions, download the aircraft of all expendable ordnance prior to deploying to the event site. "Make safe" permanently mounted internal weapons according to applicable TO procedures. Place on public display only inert munitions, making them safe according to applicable TOs.

3.11.4. Static displays used in conjunction with retirement/change of command ceremonies will consist only of aircraft assigned to the base where the ceremony is occurring.

3.12. Record Flights and Flights of a Spectacular Nature. Flights that fall in this criteria require SAF/PA and AF/XOO approval.

Chapter 4

RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. Secretary of the Air Force, Public Affairs (SAF/PA). SAF/PA is responsible for and tasked with ensuring that airshows, flyovers, AF parachute team (AFPT) demonstrations, static displays, and non-aviation events that desire Air Force aviation participation, are taking place at appropriate events. The unified commanders, USD(P), and DoD/Air Force policy also have roles in specific cases, to deem an event eligible for Air Force participation. Event sponsors requiring SAF/PA approval are required to accomplish a DD Form 2535, *Request for Military Aerial Support*. Off-base sponsors are required to forward the DD Form 2535 to SAF/PA. On-base sponsors are also required to send the DD Form 2535 up their chain of command to the MAJCOM, with as much lead time as possible (usually a minimum of 30 days), before any Air Force asset can participate in events; excluding static displays and Patriotic Holidays (see **Attachment 3**). Once the DD Form 2535 has been reviewed and the event is deemed appropriate for Air Force participation, the event is then published on the PA web site, (<http://www.airshows.pa.hq.af.mil/>) as an “Eligible Event”. Events that are approved by SAF/PA will automatically be posted on the website and the MAJCOM level approved events will only be posted if the MAJCOM desires and sends the appropriate DD Form 2535 to SAF/PA. Being an eligible event does not imply that Air Force participation is mandatory nor does it imply that all events will be supported, just that they are deemed appropriate. Units may scan the web site and volunteer to participate in eligible events by contacting the event sponsor; however, first ensure appropriate group, wing, and/or MAJCOM participation approval has been granted. It is also likely that sponsors of eligible events may attempt direct contact with a unit to solicit participation in their particular aerial event. Unit members should refer requests to the appropriate group/wing current operations office or the MAJCOM aerial events coordinators.

4.2. HQ USAF Director of Operations and Training (HQ USAF/XOO) Responsibilities:

4.2.1. Waiver Requests. HQ USAF/XOO approves or disapproves waiver requests to this instruction, unless otherwise designated. Waiver requests must first be approved by the MAJCOM/CC, unless delegated to a lower level.

4.2.2. Unique Requests. HQ AF/XOO is the approval authority for requests not covered by this instruction, unless otherwise designated. Submit such requests to HQ USAF/XOOO for evaluation and approval, after obtaining MAJCOM/CC approval, unless delegated to a lower level. Submit requests at least 60 calendar days before the event.

4.2.3. Funeral Flyovers. In unique cases when a funeral flyover is authorized IAW this instruction (paragraphs **3.1.1. - 3.1.6.**), AF/XOO retains authority to disapprove support if the circumstances of the death and subsequent flyover could reflect negatively upon the Air Force.

4.2.4. Exception to Policy (ETP). SAF/PA is the approval authority, unless otherwise designated, for ETP requests pertaining to this instruction and/or, to other DoD and Air Force publications relating to the eligibility of military and civilian events for Air Force participation. SAF/PA will staff such requests through AF/XOOOF and other appropriate organizations, as required, posting approved ETP events to its web site (<http://www.airshows.pa.hq.af.mil/>). The web site posting includes additional information relevant to the event, such as identification of the supporting unit and the type/level of participation authorized.

4.2.5. HQ USAF/XOO approves airshow plans involving USAF aircraft leased to non-government organizations. Plans should be submitted to HQ USAF/XOO no later than 60 days prior to the event (see AFI 64-103, *Leasing USAF Aircraft and Related Equipment to Nongovernment Organizations*).

4.3. MAJCOM Duties. Each MAJCOM that takes part in or supports military and civilian events that have been deemed eligible:

4.3.1. Evaluates requests for Air Force aerial support.

4.3.2. Coordinates with SAF/PA and/or other agencies, as required, to determine the extent of participation authorized.

4.3.3. Approves operational participation in civilian and military events within the continental United States (CONUS), Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico according to [Attachment 2](#) and [Attachment 3](#) and AFI 35-101.

4.3.4. Apprises units of civilian events worldwide that are eligible for Air Force participation and solicits unit aerial support for events as requested by AF/XOO.

4.3.5. Provides resources to complete the mission.

4.3.6. Ensures all command personnel participating in military and civilian events meet the following standards: 1) That all pilots and aircrew are highly qualified and proficient in the flying procedures, standard profiles and demonstration techniques (ref AFI 11-246, appropriate aircraft volume) planned for the event; 2) That all personnel exhibit superb military bearing and are present, in the proper uniform, at the aircraft or equipment during periods of public viewing; 3) That all personnel possess in-depth knowledge of the aircraft or equipment and of the Air Force, in general; and, 4) That all personnel can communicate effectively with the public.

4.3.7. Assists, as necessary, with coordinating and obtaining support that is beyond the capability of the staging base.

4.3.8. Provides a single point of contact (POC) within the Operations Directorate for all command participation in military or civilian events covered by this instruction. Provides the name of the POC, rank, office symbol, e-mail address and Defense Switched Network (DSN) and commercial voice and fax numbers to HQ USAF/XOOOF and SAF/PA.

4.3.9. Serves as a lead MAJCOM to develop and maintain AFI 11-246, Volume X, *Airshow/Demonstration Profiles*. Each lead MAJCOM has an assigned volume number; the command volume presents the MAJCOM/CC-approved single-ship or team demonstration profiles for each Mission Design Series (MDS) aircraft the MAJCOM uses in aircraft aerobatic or capabilities demonstrations. These profiles, then, are the MDS Standard Profiles to be flown in military and civilian events, regardless of the command to which the aircraft and pilot or aircrew belong. MAJCOMs need not publish in their assigned volume the profiles that are uniquely tailored for a specific military or civilian event and which are planned for use on a one-time basis. Although the lead MAJCOM is released from the requirement to incorporate these uniquely tailored profiles in the command volume, the MAJCOM/CC having jurisdiction over the participating aircrew and aircraft must approve every uniquely tailored profile prior to its execution (may be delegated to the MAJCOM/DO). Lead MAJCOMs need not publish flyover profiles for single-ship or single- formation participation (whether for single or multiple passes) if the angle of bank does not exceed 90 degrees during the flyover or during maneuvering for execution or departure.

4.3.10. Ensures a planned flyover profile is tailored to the specific event site. The unit commander or a designated representative must review and approve these profiles. The approving authority must ensure compliance with applicable Air Force policy directives and instructions (such as AFI 11-202, Vol 3, *General Flight Rules*), aircraft specific training manuals, MAJCOM supplements, and all Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) rules and regulations. Deviations from approved flight profiles are not authorized except for safety of flight.

4.3.11. Ensures aircraft and equipment placed on static display are made safe according to [Attachment 4](#) and MAJCOM guidance.

4.3.12. Provides a mission commander when required by MAJCOM directive, instruction or policy.

4.3.13. Provides a rated officer as an airborne deputy mission commander when required by MAJCOM directive, instruction, or policy.

4.3.14. Coordinates all planned participation in military or civilian events with the FAA through the regional Air Force representative (can be delegated to the participating unit). Coordination is not required if participation consists only of static display support.

4.3.15. Provides an aerial control team (ACT) when required by MAJCOM directive, instruction or policy.

4.3.16. Provides administrative and operational support to the ACT.

4.3.17. Submits requests for foreign aircraft or foreign military demonstration team participation in unit open houses to SAF/PA for coordination and approval.

4.3.18. Responds to HQ USAF/XOOOF requests for participation in military and civilian events.

4.3.19. Requests waivers to this instruction except under paragraph [1.2.2](#). – MAJCOM/CC is the waiver authority for weather minimums.

4.4. Mission Commander. In general, the mission commander is the on-scene commander responsible for the overall safety and conduct of the mission and makes the "go" or "no go" decision. A mission commander is always required for any flying aerial event. The mission commander and deputy mission commander (if used) must be highly qualified individual(s) with a thorough understanding of the event(s) being undertaken. The mission commander's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, flyover safety, weather considerations, timing, sequencing, and airspace/ranges clearances. He/she should be able to directly communicate with the aircraft or relay that information to the control tower or aerial control team for a flyover. He/she should be able to directly communicate with the aircraft for an air show. The mission commander may be:

4.4.1. The aircraft commander on a multi-place heavy aircraft or helicopter.

4.4.2. Flight lead on a fighter/trainer formation or in another aircraft.

4.4.3. Ground based military officer acting as an air boss for an air show or other aerial event.

4.4.4. Enlisted individual working in the tower or with an aerial control team.

4.5. Aerial Control Team (ACT) Responsibilities. An ACT is a team of qualified individuals and augmentees who control Air Force participation in military and civilian events. Each MAJCOM will establish qualifications for ACT members. Employing an ACT is appropriate when Air Force participation

includes large numbers of aircraft or aircraft from more than one MAJCOM or Service; it is required when directed by MAJCOM instructions, when directed by HQ USAF/XOO, and for all Air Force participation in military or civilian events within the Washington, DC National Capital Region. Specifically the ACT is responsible for the following:

- 4.5.1. Planning Air Force participation and coordinating details with participating commands, commanders, participants and the FAA.
- 4.5.2. Briefing commanders and participants on all aspects of participation to include, at a minimum, flight profiles, airspeeds, altitudes, holding patterns, communication frequencies, air traffic control coverage, area traffic density, area hazards, weather minimums, alternate weather procedures and other relevant operational considerations.
- 4.5.3. Controlling the flow and movement of all participating aircraft. Use discrete radio frequencies when possible.
- 4.5.4. Serving as the on-scene advisor to the mission commander, or is the mission commander if requested by the MAJCOM/CC.
- 4.5.5. Being present at the control point during Air Force participation.

NOTE: The ACT is not required when Air Force participation includes only static display support for a military or civilian event.

Chapter 5

FORCE PROTECTION

5.1. Force Protection . The safety of Air Force personnel and the protection of Air Force aircraft and equipment are paramount. Force protection measures should always be taken into consideration, whether participating in flyovers, aerial demonstrations, and aerial reviews, or conducting static displays. It is imperative that all Air Force members at all levels consider the situation and potential threat to Air Force personnel and equipment when deciding to participate in any military or civilian event. Refer to AFMAN 31-201, Volume 3, for force protection considerations, which should be reviewed for applicability prior to planning a base open house.

5.2. Adopted Forms. DD Form 2535, **Request for Military Aerial Support.**

RONALD E. KEYS, Lt Gen, USAF
DCS/Air and Space Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND TERMS

The following references contain authorities for participation in aerial events:

References

DoD Directive 5410.18, *Public Affairs Community Relations Policy*

DoD Directive 7230.8, *Leases and Demonstrations of DoD Equipment*

DoD Instruction 5410.19, *Public Affairs Community Relations Policy Implementation*

DD Form 2535, *Request for Military Aerial Support*

AFI 11-202, Vol 3, *General Flight Rules*

AFI 11-246 Vol 1-8, *Airshow/Demonstration Profiles*

AFI 34-242, *Mortuary Affairs Program*

AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policies and Procedures*

AFI 64-103, *Leasing USAF Aircraft and Related Equipment to Nongovernment Organizations*

AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*

AFPD 11-2, *Aircraft Rules and Procedures*

AFI 31-101, *The Air Force Installation Security Program*

Terms

Aerial Control Team (ACT)—A team of qualified personnel who oversee and control USAF aerial participation, and aerial participation by other organizations, in selected aerial events.

Aerial Demonstration—Aerial Demonstration is a generic phrase that includes (except for static display, aerial review and flyover) virtually every type of aerial participation in military or civilian events: aerobatics, aircraft capabilities demonstrations, assault landing/takeoffs, aircraft weapons or tactics demonstrations, in flight refueling demonstrations, airdrop demonstrations of personnel or equipment and AFPT performances. It is used inter-changeably with the phrase aircraft demonstration.

Aerial Demonstration Team—An officially designated DoD demonstration team such as the USAF Thunderbirds, Navy Blue Angels, Canadian Snowbirds, Wings of Blue, Golden Knights, etc.

Aerial Event—Any aerial activity, including static displays and Air Force parachute team demonstrations, by Air Force aircraft or personnel taking part in military events, public events, or community relations programs.

Aerial Performance—A generic phrase including virtually every type of aerial participation in military or civilian events: Flyover, aerial review, aerial demonstration and aircraft capabilities demonstration.

Aerial Review—An aerial review is a flyover of more than four aircraft, in which the elements of the review are arranged in trail with one minute or less spacing. The elements of the aerial review may be individual aircraft, formations, or a combination of individual aircraft and formations.

Aircraft Demonstration—See Aerial Demonstration.

Aircraft or Equipment Undergoing Testing in R&D Program—New aircraft or equipment undergoing developmental test and evaluation that have not yet met initial operating capability (IOC).

Aircraft Weapons or Tactics Demonstration—An aerial demonstration of aircraft employing or simulating the employment of munitions, weapons, or combat tactics. May include use of ground-based pyrotechnics for effect.

Air Force Parachute Team (AFPT) Demonstration—An aerial free-fall parachute demonstration conducted by an official Air Force parachute demonstration team (i.e. Air Force Special Operations Command's "USAF Stars" or United States Air Force Academy's "Wings of Blue").

Assault Landing Demonstration—An aircraft capabilities demonstration illustrating a technique used for landing on short runways. The aircraft is flown at a speed slightly above aircraft stall speed and on a steeper-than-normal approach path. After touchdown, maximum engine reverse thrust and braking are applied to stop the aircraft.

Assault (Max Performance) Takeoff Demonstration—An aircraft capabilities demonstration illustrating a takeoff technique used for departing short runways employing maximum takeoff power and climb rate for the aircraft. Also referred to as "Maximum Performance Takeoff" or "Maximum Effort Takeoff."

Capabilities Demonstration or Capabilities Exercise (CAPEX)—Normally associated with aircraft demonstrating unique characteristics of a weapon system or group of weapon systems. A capabilities demonstration is one which shows the aircraft conducting maneuvers usually associated with its employment and is common to the airframe being shown.

Congested Area—Cities, towns and settlements or the area surrounding an open-air assembly of persons.

Container Delivery System (CDS) Demonstration—An aircraft demonstration involving the airdrop of supplies and equipment packaged in individual canvas and nylon web containers mounted on skidboards to deliver supplies of up to 16 bundles weighing up to 2,200 lbs each, from approximately 600 feet AGL. Individual containers can be airdropped in a variety of situations: High-velocity, low-velocity, or HALO (high altitude low opening). Double containers are dropped in low-velocity situations. CDS airdrop is initiated by gravity extraction.

DD Form 2535, Request for Military Aerial Support—The form that event sponsors or organizers use to request military aerial support. It is normally submitted to SAF/PA to obtain event approval as a first step in gaining aerial support.

Demonstration Pilot or Crew—A highly qualified pilot or crew trained and proficient in the maneuvers or demonstration to be performed.

Dissimilar Formation Flyover—A formation of two or more different types of aircraft. Wingmen must maintain spacing on flight lead of no more than one nautical mile laterally or longitudinally, with no more than 100 feet vertical separation.

Eligible Events—Aerial events that have been screened by SAF/PA, or other designated organization, and deemed appropriate for Air Force participation. Examples of typical events are military Open House events, air shows, International Air and Trade Shows, events of a patriotic nature held in conjunction with a "patriotic holiday," etc. Examples of Air Force participation are static displays, flyovers, aircraft capabilities demonstrations, etc. Not all events that are eligible will be or can be supported due to the

sheer volume. Additionally, operations tempo will often make support impossible. Support for eligible events is in large part determined by the sponsors seeking out support from the local active duty, guard or reserve unit. Air Force units are welcome and even encouraged to support eligible events if approved through proper channels.

Equipment Drop Demonstration—An aircraft capabilities demonstration illustrating the airdrop of equipment on platforms rigged with parachutes, individual containers rigged with parachutes, or small door bundles rigged with parachutes.

Event Approval—Issued when SAF/PA, or other designated organization, determines the event (e.g. aviation show, sporting event, commemoration, or funeral) is eligible for Air Force participation. Examples of typical events are military open house celebrations, air shows, International Air and Trade Shows, foreign air shows, military funerals, etc. Some events have automatic approval by virtue of AF or DoD policy; otherwise, depending on the nature of the event, the evaluation process is conducted by one of several agencies. An event that is deemed eligible is referred to as an “approved event.” Event approval does not imply participation approval.

Exception to Policy Procedure—Procedures outlining the process to gain SAF/PA event approval when the military or civilian event does not fall within one of the categories addressed by DoD or AF policy. Submit such requests to SAF/PA who will route appropriate requests to AF/XOOOF for coordination. See paragraph [2.3.2](#).

Flight Team Demonstration—A demonstration by a DoD demonstration team such as the USAF Air Demonstration Squadron Thunderbirds or the US Navy Blue Angels.

Flyover—Normally, a straight and level flight, by no more than four aircraft per formation over a fixed point, and not involving aerobatics or aircraft demonstrations. However, bank angles of up to 90 degrees are permissible and may be used if required to improve the visibility of the aircraft to the spectators.

Foreign Military Demonstration Team—Any military demonstration team not part of the DoD. May include, for example: Canadian Snowbirds, British Red Arrows, Italian Frecce Tri Colore, and the Japanese Blue Impulse.

Funeral Flyover—A flyover at a funeral ceremony that may be flown as a missing-man formation.

Helicopter Capabilities Demonstration—An aerial demonstration of helicopter capabilities such as those done during rescue or special operations missions (e.g., hoist, sling, rappelling, “fast roping,” pararescue deployment, operational approach, simulated ordnance delivery, etc.)

High Altitude Low Opening (HALO) Airdrop Demonstration—Demonstration of personnel delivery accomplished at or above 3,000 feet AGL. The parachutists free fall to a predetermined altitude before deploying their parachutes to complete the descent.

Inflight Refueling Demonstration—An aircraft capabilities demonstration of aircraft employing inflight refueling procedures up to and including the precontact position.

International Air and Trade Show—Organized specifically to promote sales of aerospace and defense products.

Jump Platform—Any Air Force aircraft used as a vehicle for a parachute team demonstration used in support of a military or public event.

Make Safe—To inactivate a weapon, a piece of ordnance, an ejection seat, or other device on an aircraft or its associated equipment so as to ensure that it cannot fire, launch, explode, detonate, or in any manner harm or injure spectators or other personnel as a result of its unintended operation (traditionally synonymous with "dearm," "disarm," and "disable.") Among the necessary actions are to:

Install (pins or locks)

Disconnect (hoses, linkages, or batteries)

Bleed (accumulators, reservoirs)

Remove explosive devices (initiators, fuses, or detonators)

Intervene (welding or lockwiring)

Memorial—An event that commemorates or serves as a remembrance of a specific person, group, or historically significant occurrence. A memorial may be held in lieu of a funeral ceremony or on or near the anniversary of a significant event.

Military Event—An activity or ceremony sponsored by a military organization to recognize an individual or to display Air Force resources or resource capabilities to an individual, select group of individuals, or the general public.

Missing-man Formation—A four-ship formation with the number three aircraft either missing or performing a pull-up maneuver at a specific time in the flight.

Multiple Flyovers—A flyover arrangement of two or more single aircraft and/or aircraft formations, each conducting a single flyover pass of the same site. The individual flyover elements (an element can be a single ship or a formation) fly in trail with spacing between elements of one minute or greater.

Multiple Passes—A flyover arrangement in which the flyover aircraft or the flyover formation maneuvers after the initial flyover so as to execute one or more additional passes over the same point for the same event.

Next of Kin (NOK)—The closest, living relative to a deceased person.

Off-base—On or over any location other than on-base.

On-base—On or over an installation owned, leased, or operated by the DoD such as a base, camp, fort, post, reservation, school, ship, station, terminal facility, or range.

Open House—A military program conducted on an installation or other military facility to which the public is invited. A similar activity is held in civilian communities.

Parachute Team Demonstration—A demonstration of free fall or precision landing techniques (or both).

Participation Approval—The approval process within the "Operations" community leading to actual Air Force participation in an aerial event.

Patriotic Holidays —Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and National POW/MIA Recognition Day.

Patriotic Observances —Commemorative events held in conjunction with the patriotic holidays, and are eligible for Air Force Participation.

Photo Chase Operations—Aerial operations in which a “chase” plane closely follows an aircraft or released weapon to monitor and photograph its flight characteristics. Normally associated with test/evaluation missions.

Public Events—An event, to include ceremonies, exhibitions, expositions, athletic contests, fairs, air shows, conventions, meetings, symposia, or similar programs, not connected with the military functioning of the Department of Defense and intended primarily for non-military audiences. (Exercises, movements, maneuvers, or operations, even though incidentally observed by the general public, are not considered public events.)

Record Flights and Flights of a Spectacular Nature—A flight to achieve an official world-class record regarding speed, distance, altitude, duration of flight, etc. National and world aviation records conducted in the United States are sanctioned, observed and certified through the national Aeronautic Association.

Retirement or Change of Command Ceremony—Any aerial event held for the purpose of recognizing individuals who are retiring or for a unit change of command ceremony.

Show Line—A prominent reference line such as a runway, taxiway, canal, breakwater, road, or any straight line identifiable from the air. The show line is a prescribed distance from the spectator area, over which an aerial event (excluding a static display or flyover) is performed.

Spectator Area—That area specifically set aside for individuals to view an aerial event, excluding a static display or flyover.

Static Display—The ground display of any aircraft and its related equipment not involving engine start, taxi, or flight.

Training Static Display—The ground display of any aircraft and its related equipment used for the sole purpose of training local civilian medical, rescue, fire or law enforcement personnel. Training static displays do not involve engine start, taxi, or flight. Spectators will not be allowed in the training areas. This can be on or off-base.

Unit Change of Aircraft Ceremony—A ceremony that recognizes the conversion of aircraft type within a unit.

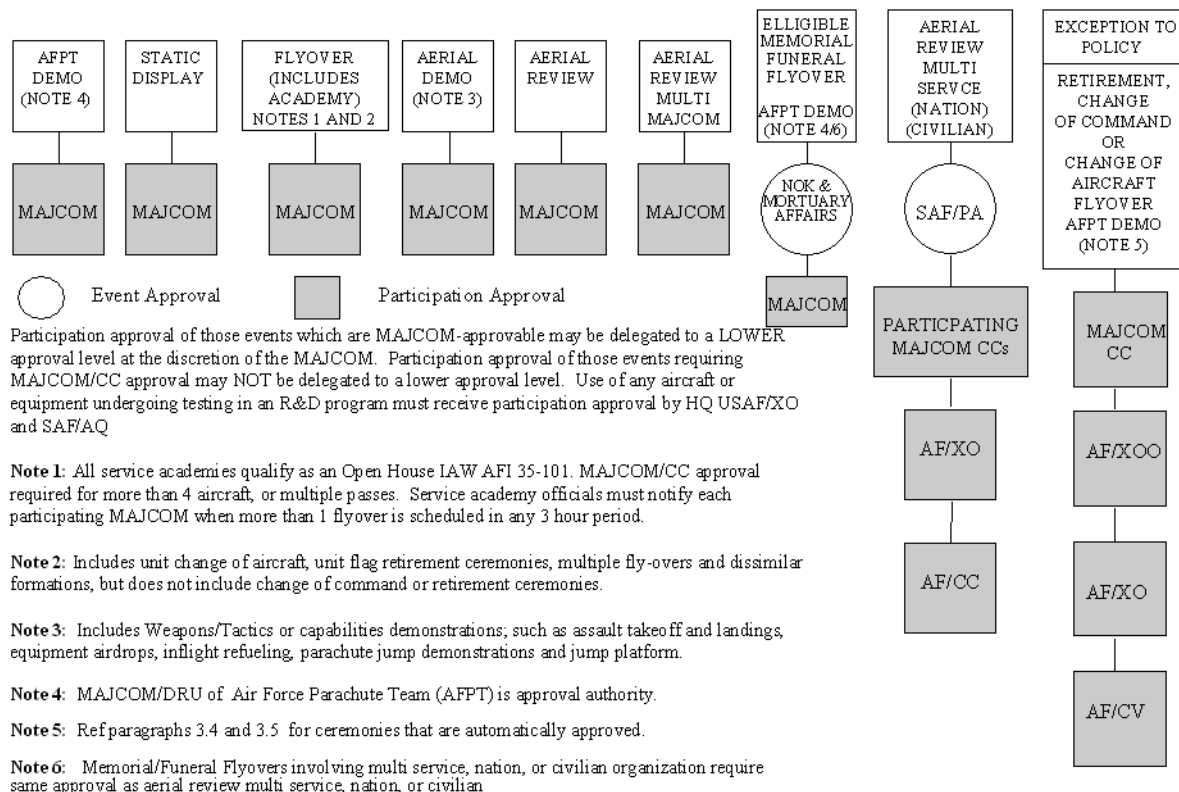
Unit Flag Retirement Ceremony—A ceremony during which an active or air reserve component unit is deactivated and the unit flag retired.

Unit Training Assembly (UTA)—Unit training periods consisting of 4 hours each, to include the majority of assigned personnel. Normally four UTAs are scheduled on one weekend each month.

Attachment 2

APPROVAL FOR ON-BASE AERIAL EVENTS

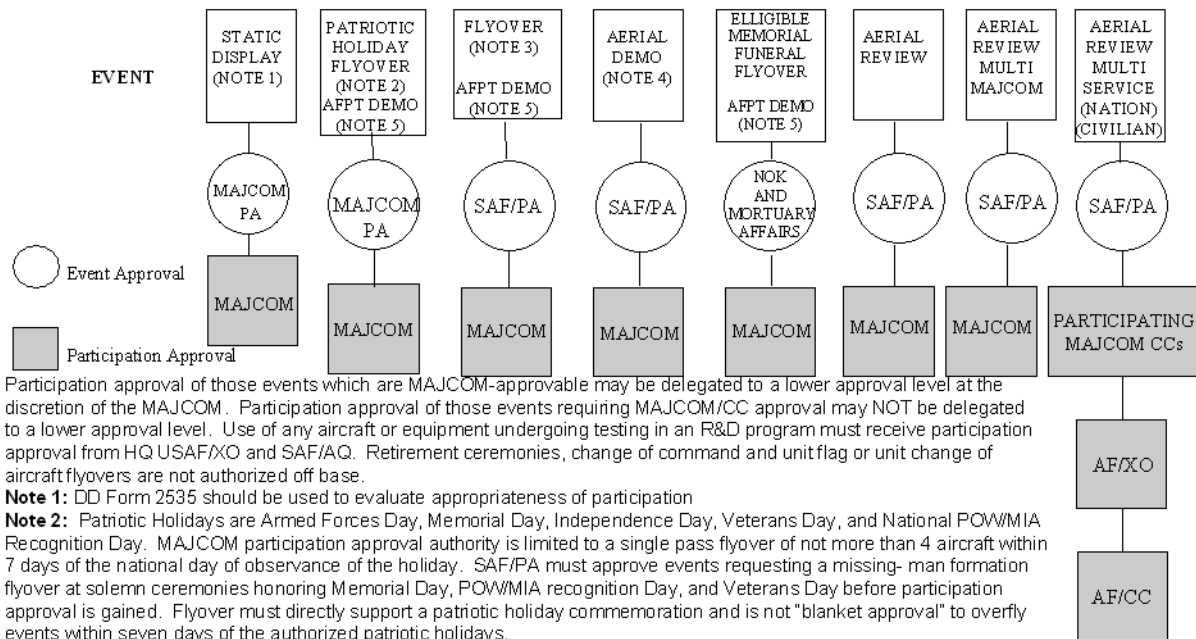
Figure A2.1. Approval for On-Base Aerial Events.



Attachment 3

APPROVAL FOR OFF-BASE AERIAL EVENTS

Figure A3.1. Approval for Off-Base Aerial Events.



Attachment 4**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRCRAFT PLACED ON STATIC DISPLAY****A4.1. No Public Access:**

- A4.1.1. Cordon aircraft off to limit public approach so that no person standing outside the cordon may touch any part of the aircraft.
- A4.1.2. Make safe the aircraft and any associated equipment.
- A4.1.3. Verify the absence of significant leaks of flammable or toxic fluids according to TOs.
- A4.1.4. A qualified air/ground crew member must remain with the aircraft during public viewing.

A4.2. Public Access Allowed, Cockpit Closed:

- A4.2.1. Follow instructions in paragraph [A4.1.2.](#), [A4.1.3.](#), and [A4.1.4.](#)
- A4.2.2. Perform foreign object damage prevention actions (installation of engine intake and exhaust covers, pitot tube covers, etc.).
- A4.2.3. Make safe canopies, if applicable, landing gear struts, tail hooks, access ladders, and other parts posing a hazard to the general public. A qualified maintenance officer, maintenance NCO, or assigned aircrew member at deployed locations will personally perform these checks.
- A4.2.4. If these requirements can not be met, set up static display according to paragraph [A4.1.](#)

A4.3. Public Access Allowed, Cockpit Opened:

- A4.3.1. Follow instructions in paragraphs [A4.1.2.](#), [A4.1.3.](#), [A4.2.2.](#), [A4.2.3.](#)
- A4.3.2. Make safe all stored energy devices (e.g., explosive items, hydraulics, pneumatics, etc.).
- A4.3.3. Ensure that an aircrew member is present at the cockpit at all times during the open cockpit display and confirms proper switch and handle positions before leaving the aircraft. Before engine start, the aircraft commander ensures the entire aircraft is thoroughly inspected for any debris or items left during the static display.
- A4.3.4. If these requirements cannot be met, set up static display according to paragraph [A4.1.](#) or [A4.2.](#)

A4.4. Other Precautions:

- A4.4.1. If open crew or cargo entry or escape hatches present a hazard to the public, barricade them to positively prevent public access or exit. Barricaded hatches must also be under the direct supervision of a qualified air or ground crewmember. Close and lock the hatch if these requirements cannot be met.
- A4.4.2. Do not open aircraft cockpits to the public when egress systems cannot be completely made safe according to TOs.
- A4.4.3. Air and ground crewmembers must instruct members of the general public about what they may or may not touch while sitting in the cockpit of an aircraft on static display.

A4.4.4. Remove or protect all classified equipment to prevent viewing by the public.

A4.4.5. Ensure minimum Protection Level security requirements are coordinated and in place IAW AFI 31-101, *The Air Force Installation Security Program*.